

## Public Law 385

## CHAPTER 379

## AN ACT

To enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for the construction of the Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads.

June 9, 1952  
[H. R. 4923]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, notwithstanding any provision of the Hawaiian Organic Act to the contrary, may authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue general obligation bonds in the sum of \$6,000,000 for the construction of the Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads.

Honolulu, T. H.  
Kalihi tunnel.

31 Stat. 141; 42  
Stat. 108.  
48 USC 678.

SEC. 2. The bonds issued under authority of this Act may be either term or serial bonds, maturing, in the case of term bonds, not later than thirty years from the date of issue thereof, and, in the case of serial bonds, payable in substantially equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not later than five years and the last installment to mature not less than thirty years from the date of such issue. Such bonds may be issued without the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. Act 265 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1951, pertaining to the issuance of public improvement bonds, as authorized by this Act, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Approved June 9, 1952.

## Public Law 386

## CHAPTER 390

## AN ACT

To repeal the Alaska railroads tax.

June 10, 1952  
[H. R. 156]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, effective with respect to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act, chapter 8 of the Internal Revenue Code (imposing the Alaska railroads tax) is hereby repealed.

53 Stat. 173.  
26 USC 1300,  
1301.

Approved June 10, 1952.

## Public Law 387

## CHAPTER 391

## AN ACT

To provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation.

June 11, 1952  
[S. 2721]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, until June 30, 1953, notwithstanding the provisions of law of the United States restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from any port in the United States to another port of the United States, passengers may be transported on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and

Alaska.  
Transportation  
on Canadian ves-  
sels.

other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation: *Provided*, That such Canadian vessels may transport merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and other ports and points herein enumerated.

Approved June 11, 1952.

Public Law 388

CHAPTER 417

AN ACT

June 12, 1952  
[S. 1822]

To amend the Act creating a juvenile court for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first paragraph of section 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia", approved March 19, 1906, as amended (sec. 11-912, D. C. Code, 1940 edition), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No such child shall be held in such place of detention for any period longer than five days, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless the judge shall order such child detained for a further period."

Juvenile court,  
D. C.

34 Stat. 73; 52  
Stat. 596.  
Detention.

Hearing.

SEC. 2. The second sentence of section 14 of such Act, as amended (sec. 11-915, D. C. Code, 1940 edition), is amended to read as follows: "In the hearing of any case, the general public shall be excluded and only such persons as have a direct interest in the case and their representatives shall be admitted except that the judge, by rule of court or special order, may admit such other persons as he deems to have a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court."

SEC. 3. Section 28 of such Act, as amended (sec. 11-929, D. C. Code, 1940 edition), is amended to read as follows:

Records.

"SEC. 28. (a) The court shall maintain records of all cases brought before the court. Such records shall be withheld from indiscriminate public inspection but shall be open to inspection only by respondents, their parents or guardians and their duly authorized attorneys, and by any institution or agency to which a child may have been committed pursuant to section 14 of this Act. Such records may, pursuant to rule of court or special order of the court, be inspected by other interested persons, institutions and agencies. As used in this subsection, the word "records" includes notices filed with the court by arresting officers pursuant to section 11 of this Act, the court docket and entries therein, the petitions, complaints, informations, motions and other papers filed in any case, transcripts of testimony taken in any case tried by the court and findings, verdicts, judgments, orders and decrees, and other writings filed in proceedings before the court, other than social records.

D. C. Code 11-  
908, 11-924.

"(b) The records made by officers of the court pursuant to sections 7 and 23 of this Act, referred to in this section as social records, shall be withheld from indiscriminate public inspection, except that such records or parts thereof shall be made available by rule of court or special order of court to such persons, governmental and private agencies, and institutions as have a legitimate interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the child, and to any court before which any such child may appear. The judge may also provide by rule or special order that any such person or agency may make or receive copies of such records or parts thereof. No person,